(a) and (b) The available information is given in statement annexed. [*See* Appendix CXLI, Annexure No. 89.]

(c) Government decides support prices of agricultural commodities on the basis of the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of the State Governments. Central Ministries as well as other relevant factors. The CACP for its part takes into account a comprehensive over-view of the entire economy besides a number of important factors such as cost of production, changes in input prices, input-output price parity, trends in market price, demand and supply, inter-crop price parity etc. It also provides a reasonable margin of profit to farmers so as to provide necessary incentives to them for investment and adoption of improved agricultural technology. Thus it is always the endeavour of the Government to provide remunerative prices to farmers. However, some variation may occassionally manifest in some States for some crop in some year, due to variations in agro-climatic and other factors.

Completion of Industrial Areas in Narela and Patparganj, Delhi.

2044. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the original cost estimates and the time-schedule for completion of the Narela and Patparganj, industrial areas in Delhi; and

(b) what are the revised and latest cost estimates and the time-schedules at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) For Narela Industrial Complex original cost estimates were for Rs. 8.7 crore and the project was scheduled to be completed in 1979.

For Patparganj cost estimates were for Rs. 4.85 crores approximately and the project was scheduled to be completed by June, 1986.

(b) The latest cost estimates for Narela are for Rs. 47 crores approx. including provision of Rs. 9.30 crores on account of interest, Rs. 2.5 crores for covered storm water drains and Rs. 2 crores for land-scaping which were originally not envisaged. This project is likely to be completed by 1990.

For Patparganj the revised cost estimates are Rs. 8.50 crores approximately excluding cost of land. The balance development work is likely to take 2 to 3 years.

Post-harvest technology

2045. SHRI KAILASHPATI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken economic analysis of post-harvest technology with potential for income and employment for the rural population; and

(b) if so, what are the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The Government are stepping up research and development efforts to evolve specific, cost effective and low cost technologies for post-harvest handling of crops in view of the substantive potential in these for income and employment generation in the rural areas. The Seventh Plan includes sizeable programmes on the development of processing industries, storage and warehousing and marketing infrastructure. Cooperatives are being encouraged to undertake these post harvest activities on a wider scale.

Action taken against guilty staff of NCCF

2046. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Questions 183 and 465 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th May, 1986 and 5th December, 1986 respectively and state:

(a) the allegations made against NCCF in certain issues of 'RAVIVAR' and 'INDIAN OBSERVER' and also in the 'BUSINESS STANDARD' of 16-6-86 and the final action taken in each case;

(b) the findings of various inquiries and audits in this regard alongwith the promised follow-up acton taken as yet; and

(c) whether the same would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The allegations against NCCF brought out in the issues of 'RAVIVAR', 'INDIAN OBSERVER' and 'BUSINESS STANDARD' and the action taken thereon have earlier been indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha in reply to the Starred Questions referred to.

With regard to the case of irregularities in the supply of pulses to FCI by NCCF, the report received from the CBI is under examination of the Government. Investigations into other cases referred to the CBI as well as departmental enquiries against the officers of NCCF for their alleged irregularities, are in progress.

The Committee of Internal Audit of the NCCF in its report has suggested that the explanation should be called for from the Branch Manager, concerned Branch Officers as well as officers responsible for maintenance of accounting records for taking further appropriate action. The report is being examined by the NCCF to initiate necessary disciplinary action.

Supply and demand of oil-seeds and edible oils

2047. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of oil-seeds and edible oils during the last year and the current year and also the actual supply position;

(b) whether India's yields are practically the lowest in the world, what is the comparative position with some other countries; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken and steps ensure to meet the requirements indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTARY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The demand for edible oils determines the demand for oilseeds. The demand for edible oils is principally a function of incomes and prices. In a freely traded commodity, such as edible oils, the market mechanism ensures through appropriate price adjustments a harmonisation of supply and demand. As such, no specific quantity can be identified as the absolute demand for edible oils in a given period. During last year, the estimated supply of edible oils, taking into account indigenous production of the 7 cultivated edible oilseeds, copra and cotton seed as well as imports of edible oils, works out to about 4.22 million tonnes. The corresponding figure for the current year will depend on the outcome of domestic production achieved and imports affected.

(b) Yes Sir, as indicated below in respect of the two principal oidseeds, groundnut and rapeseed-mustard, for 1985.